# PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR BALLOT REFORM.



A crusade has been started in this city for a new form of ballot. The present method of voting is denounced as unfair, cumbrous and full of pitfalls, in which many citizens unwittingly disfranchise themselves.

The ballot now used is unfair, its critics say, because it does not give every candidate an equal chance. It favors the political boss and obstructs the independent voter. It permits a party machine so to arrange its candidates on a ticket that one strong man may pull through a lot of weak associates. It makes it so difficult for a citizen to split his ticket, to wander away from his party column and register his preference for men he considers more worthy, that he is prone to vote "straight." In the last election, for example, 13,342 votes were cast for Mr. Flammer, the candidate for District Attorney on the Republican ticket, although Mr. Flammer had retired from the race and the Republicans in convention had indorsed Jerome,

The ballot of this State is denounced as cumbrous and the task of unfolding and refolding it is so complicated that in unskilled hands it is likely to be mutilated. Furthermore, space is wasted. A whole column, for instance, is required for a single candidate running independently, or the same amount of room as is needed for all the names of an entire party ticket. Mr. Jerome had a whole column to himself, and in these districts where there were independent candidates for Assembly and Alderman each candidate needed a like amount of space on the ballot. When the candidate of one party is indorsed by another party the name is printed again.

The pitfalls of the New-York ballot are so many and various that they entrap on an average on voter in twenty. The rules governing, or supposed to govern, the present system of voting are so conflicting that even the courts themselves disagree when they try to explain them. Thousands of votes were thrown away in the last election because the cross was not made in a way to suit the election officials. If one line was much longer than the other, or was splft because perchance the pencil broke in the voter's hand, or if either line of the cross chanced to touch the circle around it, the ballot was frequently declared void. According to Mr. Hearst's friends, thousands of votes for him were thrown out by Tammany inspectors on such guibbles as these.

#### A DANGEROUS TRAP.

The circle at the top of the Jerome column was a peculiarly insidious trap. It was a standing invitation for a voter to put his cross within it, and yet if he did, and also in another circle, he disfranchised himself. The circle over the name of Mr. Jerome cost his cause several thousand dollars, which were spent in billboard and railroad advertising and in postal cards and dodgers, all telling New-Yorkers not to put a cross within that fatal ring. It also offered opportunities of fraud to his enemies, which some of them were base enough to take advantage of. Just on the eve of Election Day Mr. Jerome discovered a plot to flood the town with dirculars, signed "Jerome Nominators," advising everybody to make a cross in the circle. The trick was not unearthed and the presses were not stopped before a considerable quantity of the fraudulent literature had been printed.

So conflicting are the election laws respecting the marking and counting of ballots that if these statutes were put to the test the courts say they would break down and the foundations of our government would be threatened. In December 1897, the Appellate Division of the Second Department of the Supreme Court used the following language in a unanimous opinion in a closely contested election case (People ex rel. Feeny vs. Board of Convassers of Richmond County, 23 App. Div., 201):

If an election were close, and the action of the were to be brought in review before the courts. we are entirely clear that the judicial machinery for their determination would break down by the weight and number of the issues to be de-cided. In case of a close Presidential election the cvil and disorder that would ensue from such a state of affairs it is difficult to estimate and scarcely to exaggerate

The process of voting to many uneducated persons, and to some who are educated is so difficult that votes enough are thrown out by the canvassers in some cases to determine the result of the election. It is quite apparent that under the present system the result of elections is not to be always determined by the will of the majority, since, unless they comply with all the provisions of the statute, their votes cannot be counted.

#### NEW BALLOT DEMANDED

The demand for a new kind of ballot is widespread, and many are the reforms suggested. The joint committee on ballot reform, composed of members of various civic associations, such as the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, the City Club, the Citizens Union, the Reform Club, the Independent Club and the Republican Club, of Brooklyn, is at work on a bill which will be introduced at Albany next winter. Conferences are being held with Senator Elsberg, who is expected to be the sponsor for the measure. The Senator has fathered a ballot reform bill at several sessions of the legislature, and the new bill will not differ substantially from the last one he introduced.

That certain changes in the ballot law will be made by the next legislature seems assured because of the interest which Governor Higgins has taken in the subject. The Governor believes that the old law has proved itself inadequate and should be amended in several particulars, but he says it is too early for him to express his opinion as to details. For the purpose of obtaining the most prac-

tical suggestions on ballot reform which may lead to legislation providing for a satisfactory method of voting The Tribune has secured in-

terviews with some of the men who have studied the question closest.

William M. Ivins, the Republican candidate for Mayor in the last campaign, who has fought for ballot reform for the last twenty years, and who was one of the original drafters of the act by which this State adopted the Australian system of voting, says the names of candidates should be grouped according to the offices for which they are running, and not according to parties. Symbols, he says, should be abolished. Such changes would permit a citizen to vote for men on their individual merits, irrespective of

#### MR. IVINS'S VIEWS.

their party affiliations.

"I believe that there is now a practical consensus of opinion," says Mr. Ivins, "regarding the necessity for a radical reform in our ballot law. I also think that there is a very general agreement among those who see the necessity for ballot reform as to the shape which the

for ballot reform as to the shape which the latter must necessarily take.

"The present system of a blanket ballot but with the candidates named in party columns under a symbol, is as absurd and illogical and unfair a system as was ever devised—illogical from every point of view except that of strengthening the party and weakening the independent voter.

"That system has now been tried and found wanting, and I believe that there is a general agreement among all ballot reformers to-day in favor of the Australian or Massachusetts ballot.

upon which the names of all candidates for the same office shall be ground all the same

upon which the names of all candidates for the same office shall be grouped alphabetically under the title of the office for which they are running, followed or preceded by the name of the party, group or principle for which the candidate stands. The introduction of the symbol was an absurfity, and I believe it should now be altogether eliminated from the ballot.

"A corrupt practices act is also needed quite as much as a reform in the ballot. It is obvious that the working out of the details of such measures as the foregoing involves mature and careful consideration. All parties who are working for these reforms should coalesce and appoint a general committee, representative of the entire public, and this committee in turn should appoint a sub-committee of the ablest counsel to be secured, to prepare the measures for introduction in the legislature and for securing signatures to a great petition, which shall so thoroughly voice the will of the people as to leave the legislature no alternative except to pass the measures or to run the ganiet of defeat at the next election. The people will hold both the Democratic and the Republican parties pass the measures or to fun the gainet of defeat at the next election. The people will hold both the Democratic and the Republican parties responsible for any failure in securing the reforms. I profoundly believe, however, that the Republican party, as such, is to-day heartly in favor of these measures and will espouse the cause inside of the legislature as well as outside of it, with deep earnestness."

#### VOTERS SHOULD USE STAMPS.

Gherardi Davis, for many years an Assemblyman from the 29th District, Manhattan, who introduced a ballot reform bill of the City Club at one session, and who at the present time is a member of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, believes that the voting machine is the best solution of the problem. If, however, paper ballots cannot be done away with, he believes that the form now used in this State would be greatly improved by eliminating the circles and reulring a cross before each name voted for. This would make it far easier to split a ticket.

"I am very glad," said Mr. Davis, "to see that Governor Higgins says he intends to recommend amendments to the election law. As far as the ballot is concerned, it should be changed by doing away with the party circle, thus requiring the voter to mark each candidate voted for; and in view of the many errors and technicalities arising from the cross marks used to indicate the voter's choice, the system of blotting out a white spot in a black square be-fore a candidate's name should be adopted. Rubber stamps should be supplied for this pur-

pose.

"The Massachusetts ballot is generally considered the best in this country. The City Club ballot, which is a modified Massachusetts ballot, would enormously multiply the number of separate papers to be handled at the count. Its principal advantage seems to be absolutely to prevent any proof of how a particular elector model.

"Both these ballots have several points of superiority over the present New-York ballot; they are smaller, more compact, there is no repetition of names, there is no party circle. Each candidate's name must be separately

'Yet by far the best solution of the question "Tet by far the best solution of the question would be the voting machine, and to adopt it calls for no change in the law. But the law should be amended so as to provide for the voting for each candidate. There should be no straight tickets. In these days of mechanical appliances for everything, with time and labor saving devices used everywhere, and with the voting machine practically in use in other cities of this State it does seen a trifle absurd that of this State, it does seem a trifle absurd that the great city of New-York should not use them.

the great city of New-York should not use them. If the existing machines are not perfect, the opportunity to supply this city with the necessary outit would soon stir the inventive genius of some mechanic to produce a good one. "With a voting machine the result of an election is known inamediately. There is no counting of ballots; there are no disputed totals, no questions of marking for identification. If it works well elsewhere, why should it not do so here?"

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS METHOD. The measure introduced by Senator Elsberg

in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and which he plans to put forward next winter at Albany after chang-

### Willam M. Ivins, William T. Jerome, Senator Elsberg, George T. Werts, John De Witt Warner and Others Who Have Studied the Subject Express Their Views.

ing it in only a few particulars, provides for a ballot similar to that now used in Massachusetts. The names of candidates for the same office are grouped together, with a voting space to the left of each, and the party emblem for the aid of the illiterate to the left of the voting space. The Massachusetts ballot has no emblems, for in the Bay State a man must be able to read and write to be able to vote.

"I shall reintroduce my bill," said Senator Elsberg, "amending the election laws and providing for a vastly different form of ballot than the confusing one now in use. I believe that I will receive substantial support for the measure, inasmuch as the last election has thoroughly demonstrated the defects of our ballot form. "I am in favor of grouping the candidates for

each office. When a voter realizes that he is to mark the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote, he will exercise more care and greater judgment in balloting. This will, in a

### CITY CLUB PUSHING REFORM.

The City Club drew up the ballot reform bill which Senator Elsberg originally introduced, and it has long been fighting for the passage of such a measure. The reasons why the club advocates such changes in the election laws were expressed yesterday by Nelson S. Spencer, who was vicechairman of the committee on legislation of the City Club when the organization was urging the legislature of 1901 to pass its bill. Mr. Spencer

"I favor a form of ballot which has the names of the candidates grouped together, all those running for Mayor, for example, arranged alphabetically one above the other, with a small white spot to the left, which the voter blots out with a stamp or soft pencil. For the benefit of the illiterate, I would advise symbols which should

stand opposite the names, and on the other side stand opposite the names, and on the other side of the voting places. In this way the man who could not read might find the emblem of his party, and thus register his will.

"The amendments to the election laws which the bill proposes are the result of long and careful study of the actual working of successive election laws. They rest mon experience.

ful study of the actual working of sactions are election laws. They rest upon experience. Thus, it is the theory of the present law that the simplest way of making a voting mark is to draw with a pencil one straight line across another in a fixed space. Yet there are frequent cases in which voters, having the pencil in other in a fixed space. Yet there are frequent cases in which voters, having the pencil in hand, invalidate their ballot by striking out the names of candidates or by innocently making marks not allowed by the law. The method now proposed of marking the names of candidates for whom the voter fishes to vote has been employed with success in Beigium. It consists of simply blotting out with a stamp a small, round, white space opposite the name voted for

"The Massachusetts form of ballot which the City Club advocated therefore would do six

"First-It would place all candidates for

"First—It would place all candidates for the same office on an equality as to the printing of their names on the ballot.
"Second—It would simplify the ballot and avoid unnecessary repetition upon it.
"Third—It would place all voters upon an equality in the process of voting.
"Fourth—It would make the process of voting clear and simple.
"Tifth—It would make the canvass of votes by the election officers easy, simple and certain. "Sixth—It would make the returns of the election officers simple and correct.
"The present election law does none of these things."

### JEROME'S AND MORGAN'S VIEWS.

District Attorney Jerome after his election remarked:

"That I came out ahead under the conditions that prevailed at the last election is almost as great a miracle as the gushing forth of water when the rock was struck by Moses. If I had got 30,000 votes instead of the 119,000 which were actually polled for me I would even then have been surprised.

"I am in favor of making radical changes in our ballot, but I am not yet ready to give details. The problem is of such paramount importance that it should be approached with calm consideration and a careful survey of the whole situation as it now stands. I have no doubt that before long men of experience, with wis-dom and discretion, will take up this matter, which certainly, in my opinion, needs adjust-ment. I am emphatically in favor of a change in our present ballot system."

George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of

Elections, believes that the adoption of the Elections, believes that the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot in this State would overcome most of the evils of the present system. Mr. Morgan, however, believes that reform will not be accomplished without considerable diffi-

culty.

"Any change," he said, "will undoubtedly be opposed as too great an educational test for the public. Under the present system all that is required of a voter is his ability to recognize an emblem and put his mark in a circle under it. The only action I could take in such a matter would be to make a recommendation in my next report to the Governor."

John De Witt Warner, who has been a potent factor in election law reforms, and who is heartily supporting the movement for more radical remedies for the evils existing under the present system, says these evils may be grouped under three heads.

three heads.

"Our election laws," he said, "are flagrantly defective, first, because they obstruct independent nominations; second, because they provide for a needlessly complex form of balloting, and, third, because the rules for counting the vote are hopelessly confusing.

#### CHANGE MOST NEEDED.

"You ask what reforms are needed, and this is my answer:

"The law should be amended so that every candidate for an office should be equally available to an; party or independent body that may nominate him. The present law is intended, and is used, for party blackmail of popular candidates and partisan obstruction of independent

action. All candidates for the same office should

action. All candidates for the same office should be grouped together on the ballot."

Albert B. Bard, chairman of the ballot reform committee of the Citizens Union, said that the present law compelled the public to hire in-

ferfor civic servants.

"It puts a premium," he said, "on inferfor candidates for minor offices, who are pulled through clinging to the coattails of the head of the ticket. This happens because many votes are afraid to split their ballots lest they loss their votes. This explains why Tammany has so often been successful in electing a 'yellow dog' ticket by putting one or more good men at the head. the head.

the head.

"These evils are only samples. The Citizens Union does not assert that the Massachusetts ballot would work to perfection. Some difficulty is inherent in any election system. The Massachusetts ballot would, however, get rid o's some of the worst evils, and the experience of Massachusetts over a long period proves it has best system yet devised."

#### NEW-JERSEY'S METHOD.

Despite the strong advocacy of the Massachusetts ballot as the best in the country, there are eminent authorities who say it is inferior to the system of voting now used in New-Jersey. Ex-Governor George T. Werts, who, as a State Senator, was a member of the committee which drafted the ballot law that has governed New-Jersey elections for the last ten years, said yesterday to a Tribune man:

"The ballot of New-Jersey I regard as superior to that of any other State, because it is the simplest, fairest and the quickest to count, Each party prints its own ticket on a small separate slip of paper, about 81/2 inches long and 24 inches wide. These tickets are sent out by the different parties to all the voters several days before election, and if there are any independents running these candidates send out the party tickets with their own names pasted over their rivals. Pasters, as they are ealled, or mucllaged strips of paper on which are printed the names of candidates, are also sent out by the various parties to all voters, so that it is possible to split a ticket in every conceivable way.

"As all the tickets and pasters are sent out several days before election a man may sit down in the solltude of his own room and fix up his ticket as he pleases. This done, he can fold it up and stow it away in an inside pocket. If he is illiterate he can seek the counsel of some one he can trust-his son, perhaps, who has been efucated in the public schools. On election morning the voter in New-Jersey goes to the polling place with the comfortable feeling that comes from having done a thing well. He can take all kinds of advice on his way. He can accept the ticket fixed for him by his employer or by his political boss and say 'Yes' to both, but when he is closeted in the voting booth he simply goes down in his clothes and pulls out the ballot he has fixed himself.

has fixed himself.

"As a voter goes into the booth he is presented with the official envelope, none of which can be circulated before election day. In the privacy of his booth he quickly slips his ticket into the envelope, seals it up and on coming out hands it to the official who drops it in the box.

"Voting in New-Jersey moves quickly because voters don't stay long in the booths. They do their thinking beforehand. The ballots are quickly counted because only the names voted for are found on the ballot. As no marks are made on the ballots, unless a voter wishes to cross out a name and write another name heside it, few, if any, votes are thrown out as void or disputed."

#### THE LAKEWOOD SEASON.

#### Opening of Lakewood Hotel Marks Its Beginning To-morrow.

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 18 (Special).-The

Lakewood Hotel, which is to be conducted by Carl Berger, of Berger's Pavillon, Newport, will open its doors to patrons on Monday. The opening of this hotel, the largest in Lakewood, marks the beginning of the Lakewood season. Mr. Berger has made many extensive improvements, and has added a restaurant and a grillroom. The restaurant will be made a feature of the hotel. The ballroom will be reserved for private dances. The social development of Lakewood has been retarded in the last few seasons because of the lack of a desirable place where dinner parties and similar entertainments could be given. Heretofore if a hostess wished to give a dinner party she was compelled to send to New-York or Philadelphia for a caterer. It is for this reason that Mr. Berger's advent into the resort as a boniface is eagerly welcomed by the

from the combined gayety of Prince Louis's visit and the horse show. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are to spend the winter season here. Workmen are now busy getting in readiness Mr. Rockefeller's home in the Ocean-ave, boulevard. They are expected here the latter part of next week, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., will join them over Thanksgiving. As usual, Mr. Rockefeller will devote himself to golf and automobiling. He attributes his restoration to health to golf. He has a private course here, and can step directly

cottage colony. Mr. Berger has made many en-

gagements for society people of New-York, who

are coming to Lakewood next week to rest up

from his front door to the first tee. Mayor and Mrs. Mark Fagan, of Jersey City. spent a portion of their honeymoon here.

The Laurel House, which is enjoying a good patronage thus early in the season, has the names of many well known New-Yorkers on its register. Dr. and Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer have been there for a fortnight, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving McKesson have also been staying there. Irving McKesson have also been staying there Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts, who spent the season there last year, have closed their country place at Red Bank, N. J., and are at the Laurel House for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claffin, who have spent a year in travel abroad, have opened their new home, which is adjacent to the Lakewood Country Club, at the head of Lake Carasaja. They were cordially welcomed back by their

Country Club, at the head of Lake Carasanger They were cordially welcomed back by their many friends in the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Padeiford, of Washington, are making a brief visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willock, of Pittsburghave taken Gunton Hall, in Private Way, for the season.

General and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines, which opened for the season this week. Miss Natalle Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conf., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward Ernest Matthews, at All Saints' rectory.

Miss Gertrude Leslie has opened her cottage. Bon Resulps for the season.

Bon Respire, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Roof are comfortably settled in their cottage in Forest-ava for

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert and Miss Mary Gil

of New-York, are among recent arrivals Laurel House. Wager Swayne and Miss Eleanor Swayne,

of New-York, are enjoying a sojourn here.
Augustus F. Kounize, of New-York, is visiting friends at the Laurel House.

## WHEN WASHINGTON WAS TREED.

History has made one important emission in chronicling the career of George Washington which the visit of the British cruiser squadron by this country has brought to light, according to Admiral Coghian. Although all the current accounts of the struggles in the Revolution admiration of the struggles in the Revolution admiration at the hands of his English enemies, they do not recount his capture. This occurrence Baltimore has perpetuated.

"Some of my British friends were walking around Baltimore." said the admiral, "when we came to large square, in the centre of which was a latestatue. George Washington was three, large and if while at the base of the poderal course four lions—supposed to typify the Englishment, imagine. As we stood there an old negro along along and gazed on the statue for a while. Then apparently deeply impressed, he saumered on the marking. Well, old man, Fm 2017 they 201 year treed." which the visit of the British cruiser squadron

A country full of historical and legendary interest surrounds Ithaca, and the Cornell student who likes to have some objective point for a day's ramble finds himself almost embarrassed in making a choice by the opulence of his op-

Queen jewel of that wonderful crescent of lakes, which from Oneida to Conesus number thirteen, is Lake Cayuga. Until 1779, when George Washington, named in Iroquois dialect Town Destroyer, through Sullivan the Avenger with his five thousand Continentals, devastated the region and shattered the Iroquois confederacy, this lake contained on its borders possibly the densest Indian population known in any equal area in North America.

On the western ridge and shore of the lake, along which Colonel Dearborn's New-Hampshire men with torch and sword marched all the way from Cayuga to where Ithaca now stands, there were a dozen or more Indian towns or villages. The houses in these towns were built of timber frames, with roof and sides of bark, on the American apartment house plan, having a hallway from end to end, and large family rooms on either side. Such houses, often forty yards long, accommodated from twenty to one hundred persons. With a fire in the centre of each room and bunks along the sides of three walls, with a smokehole space for cooking pots and rettles, as well as implements for the squaw ok and farmer and the buck hunter and warrior, so good a judge as General Schuyler declared them to be in comfort equal to many of the white farmers' dwellings on the frontier. Of course, there were clean Indians and dirty Indians, as there were high grade and low grade warriors. There were not only houses for human habitation, but for service before the Great Mystery, for it is an open question whether the white man served his God any better than did the red man-according to his lights. In each village was a shrine, at which the sacrifice of the white dog and offerings of the earth were made to the spirits and the Great Mystery with due religious ceremonies.

The dlaries of Sullivan's officers show how numerous these were. There were mystic ceremonies also at the planting of the maize, with rejoicings, dancings, symbolic costume, and decorations made of the leaf, stalk and ripened ear of the wonderful food plant whose cultivation, value and manifold benefits the red man taught his white guest. Then there was the great thrashing floor, made of flat stones, laid over a considerable area of the ground, for the husking, shelling and grinding of the corn. The cooking oven was made by lining the floor and sides of pits with stone, able to resist the cracking influence of fire, in which whole deer and fowls and salmon were baked to perfection.

Within the memory of scores of people living along the lakes these thrashing floors, stone lined ovens, stumps of apple, peach and pear trees have been found or ploughed up. There was more than one "painted post" which served as a news builetin or pasquin column. Others in Ithaca have heard from their immigrant fathers (from Connecticut and New-Jersey) of how Prospect Hill, in Ithaca, which overlooks the Lehigh Valley Railroad's route to the south and the Cayuga Lake trough to the north, was used as a signal station by the Indians. Then into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and receive such

reverence, but also of legend and story.

#### EARLY WIGWAGGERS. The east side of the lake had also its thick

population, and from hilltop to hilltop and ridge line to ridge line across the lake communication between the Indian villages by sign or signal was easy. The Cayugas dwelt on one side, the Senecas on the other. Where to-day the white man has his towns and villages, Cayuga, Union Springs, Frontenac, Levanna, Aurora, Willets, King's Ferry, Atewater, Ludlowville, Seneca Falls, Canoga, Romulus, Interlaken, Trumansburg, Ithaca, etc., there were old Indian settlements. Near the site of Wells College was a forttess strong by nature and art. On the inlet opposite Buttermilk Falls, south of Ithaca, the Tuscaroras had a great village named Coreorganel. In those days the salmon furnished plenty of food in the spring time, and hundreds of acres of corn made the landscape green in summer and yellow in autumn. It is said that Ithaca is the centre of a circle

containing about three hundred respectable cas-cades. Of Taughannock Falls, which, in the one dimension of height, is the overlord of Niag its cyclopean amphitheatre walled in by i rock, there hangs a legend with historic For Taughannock, with its hard syllable terminal, in cacophonous contrast with the liquid flow of the Iroquois names, is Algonquin

and of Lenni Lenape origin. In a word, it is the name of a Delaware chieftain.

Ask the Cornell University geologists the causes of the amazing excavation and archi-tecture of Taughannock amphitheatre and gorge, and they will have cunning theories of science to account for this vast hollow in the earth, which is roughly half a mile long quarter of a mile wide. Except after a one sees only a silver stream lost in mist before it reaches the bottom. When the snows melt or the clouds burst the dwellers by the lake in a local Niagara. On bright, sunny days fancy sees behind the bridal veil, which is sometimes fretted by rainbow dust, outlined against the rock the Maid of the Mist. Her profile seems a Grecian reality, or suggests the contours of changing of changing as one moves his Iroqueis fairy tales saw no maid, but only

cosmic spirits in mighty encounter, long locked together in agony of conflict, in a way that re-minded them of the monarchs of the glen. As with interlaced horns both stags might be found afterward as skeletons in the devastated circles of the forest, so here the Indian saw a battle ground of Titans—of the American sort. A BLOODIER BATTLE.

In the eighteenth century, as William Penn's

successors at Philadelphia well knew, the Delaware Indians were not allowed to sell land at the "river forks"-that is, around Easton. This was because, as the Iroquois intimated, the Delawares had been conquered by the Iroquois and compelled to "wear the petticoat," being both ceremonially and actively treated as squaws. When a great council met in Philadelphia the Onondaga delegation from New-York's lake region were heard and heeded. Their stomachs were filled with a big dinner and unlimited rum, while the Delawares slunk away, cowed and disheartened, to depart westward

young chief named Taughannock, who smothered all outward expression of the fires of hate burning within him, while he resolved on retrieval. He led off secretly a secession of 200 of his fellow tribesmen, and in a great war dance they consecrated themselves to vengeance. On reaching the Susquehanna Valley, he sent out scouts to scan the way northward. Finding the country apparently clear, he moved swiftly toward the North Star, with the idea of falling upon the great Iroqueis village of Gologuen. This settlement, with its five or six hundred people, was made up of Cayugas and Senecas, but as they were direct allies of the Onondagas, who had been most conspicuous in makdagas, who had been most conspicuous in making the Delawares "wear the petiticoat," Taughannock intended to strike this place as being most unprotected. It was situated not far from the gorge and waterfall where the stone glants had ages ago battled. The young chief Taughannock gathered an omen of victory when he heard that the Spirit of the Cloud, which, beheard that the Spirit of the Cloud, which, be-cause of his gentler ways, had been twitted as a "squaw" by the rough Spirit of the Rock, had conquered. As the latter had gone down in the

struggle, so the chief Taughannock hoped to

fall on the big village by night and massacre

very soul in it.

In spite, however, of all their secrecy and dience, the advance of the Delawares was distinct, the delawares was distinct. silence, the advance of the Delawares was discovered by the watchers of Kanasatigo, the
Iroquois chief, and the alarm given. As the
Delawares, encamped by the north side of
Taughannock Creek, were putting on their warpaint, they were surprised at being confronted
by a determined body of two hundred Onondaga braves. Soon the Delawares found that
their enemies were being reinforced by the
Senecas, Cayugas and Neodakheats, or Indians
then living on the present site of Ithaca. With
lines of flankers thrown out around them, it
seemed as though the Delawares were to be
exterminated. Flooded with recent rains, the exterminated. Flooded with recent rains, the stream was difficult to cross, but, to get back stream was difficult to cross, but, to get be safely to the southward, they must cross safely to the southward, they must cross it, despite arrow, bullet or ambuscade. Just above the fails, near the smaller gorge cut in the tableland, the battle began. The Delawares were repulsed and driven along the banks toward the terrific precipices, where the sheer walls rise in some places far above the crown of the fall, not far from three hundred feet high. They hoped to find safety by following on between the thin line of their enemy's flankers and the edge of the amphitheatre, in order either to make a break near the edge of the lake, or, in sheer desperation, to try to swim across, for here the lake is much narrower than in its expansion further up. to try to swim across, for here the lake is much narrower than in its expansion further up. Little did they dream, however, that in the forest, with their left flank resting on the great abyss, the main forces of the Onondagas were lying in ambush. Indeed that had been their original crafty purpose in preventing the Delawares from crossing the stream, where a shallow ford made passage easier than to traverse an abyss six hundred feet wide.

Thus, while fighting and retreating, but hoping that their way was clear toward the lake.

that their way was clear toward the lake-

Cornell Students May Select Numerous Objective Points

for a Ramble, Every One of Which Has a Story.

the whole domain of Iroquoisia had not only its landmarks and trails, its places of taboo and reverence, but also of legend and story.

Was wounded by the Delaware's scalping knife. The duel might have ended in a way to compel a chant of woe in the Northern Long House, but Kanasatigo's comrades rushed forward and succeeded in striking down the brave Delaware chief. They gashed him in every part of his body, and then rushing forward to within a foot of the edge of the sheer cliff.

But among the Delawares was one brave air, watching it until it became pulp on the iney nursed his bleeding body far out into the air, watching it until it became pulp on the rocks far below. Forthwith the circle closed in upon the handful of Delawares, still upright in their fray. These, seized alive and tortured, defied their enemies until the last.

> Of the famous gorges edging Cayuga Lake, or near by, such as Enfield, the Ithaca Gorge, through which runs Fall Creek, with its mag-nificent waterfall over ninety feet high, there are, besides things mechanical and of utility, rich associations of poetry and legend. One might tell of Port Renwick, down below, on the south tip of the lake's shore, and now Ithaca's mimic Coney Island. Mrs. Renwick, in her maiden days was Jennie Jeffries. Robert Burns's fifteen-year-old inamorata. When she started for America Burns wrote for her a poem on the flyleaf of a book which he presented to her. This stanza is included in later editions of the bard's works. "Gang She East, or Gang She West," he feared "some other swain" would gain his Jennie's favor. So it proved, for she married in New-York. The stories of Major Renwick, her son, and his wonderful horse that helped him home on mellow nights, and also in the daytime, when equine intellect was clearer, even if not greater, than man's, are piquant in local lore. Other legends of Cayuga Lake there are. The "Lake Cannon's" boom, on still nights, still

"Lake Cannon's" boom, on still nights, still occasionally startles hearers. In the white man's theory the sound arises from the caving in of superincumbent and unpullared rock far down in the earth's depths, when subterranean currents wash out the sait beds. In the red man's view and solemn tradition with the care. currents wash out the sait beus. In the "hell man's view and solemn tradition, while "hell man's view and solemn tradition, while "hell man's view and solemn tradition," Cayuga ling that their way was clear toward the lakeside, suddenly they saw rising up out of the
ground a living wall of enemies that at once
raised the war whoop. After the first volley
of the Onondagas, the struggle was a hand-tohand fight with hatchet and knife. Taughannock, the young chief, thus far unwounded,
after encounters with other warriors, caught
sight of Kanesatigo, who had brutally insuited
him in Philadelphia and was now leader of his
enemy. In the onrush, the Onondaga chief

brave sang his death song, still glory-n having attempted to wipe out his na-A PRE-GLACIAL FLOWER.

It is not only the occasional swamps, once so common but now exceptional in this region. that are even in winter the happy hunting grounds of the fowler, and which are a paradise to the seeker of rare birds, as well as to the tireless student of the common ones, with their beauty and song, like our own Louis Agassiz Fuertes. The gorges also are the paradise of the botanist, for on the cold southward cliffs dwelling in eternal shade grow more than one of the pretty little pre-glacial flowers. These flourished before the great ice cap had overlaid all soil and life uncounted ages ago, and then in melting ground out the valleys and perhaps enlarged the earliest streams into "finger lakes." In Labrador, which is the Paris and London of the dainty little wild primrose (Primula Mystissinica). Mother Earth wears acres of pink bloom furnished by this little flower, and in the cold north, during summer, at least, there are plethora, commonness and overpopulation. In this latitude, however, it is wholly different, Thus far, only in four places in New-York State, nestling in the crannies of sunless cliffs, does the little primula now blush.

TAUGHANNOCK FALLS, NEAR ITHACA. In the upper glen a great battle of the Indians was fought.

ON HISTORICAL AND LEGENDARY